

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 48

AUGUST 15, 1935

No. 24

STEIN HALL WARP SIZING STARCHES

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HAWK THIN BOILING STARCH
SILVER MEDAL PEARL STARCH
R. A. POTATO STARCH
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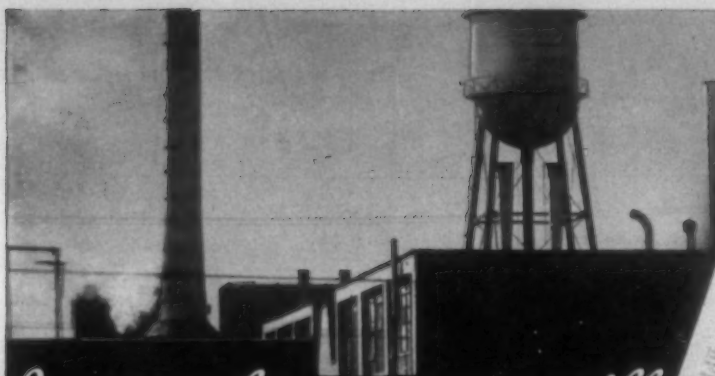
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Garrison Predicts Better Fall Trade And Higher Prices

PREDICTION of "substantially better" fall business this year than last year, and of a "moderate rise" in the general level of textiles before this season is over, were made by Flint Garrison, director-general of the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute at the semi-annual conference of the Interstate Merchants Council in Chicago.

Mr. Garrison prefaced his remarks with the observation that while sellers naturally preach optimism to buyers, he represents sellers when speaking to retailers but represents buyers when speaking to manufacturers, and the convictions he expressed are the same as he has been expressing to manufacturers for the past 90 days.

SEES BETTER BUSINESS

Substantially better fall business is likely, he said, for the following reasons:

"First—The farmer's income will be greater this year than last. He seems to be assured of that exceedingly rare combination of good crops and good prices. When you measure these prospects in terms of \$1 wheat and corn, 12c cotton, milk 10 per cent, butter 15 per cent and eggs 50 per cent higher than last year, plus rental and benefit payments exceeding \$500,000,000, you see the basis for the estimate of those statisticians who say that the farmer's income for this year will be more than a thousand million dollars greater than last year.

"Second—Industrial payrolls will be greater. Evidence of greater present activity can be seen in such indices as steel and automobile production, electric power output and the like. That this industrial activity must continue seems assured by the fact that we have on one hand a greater actual and potential demand for goods, and on the other hand a smaller supply of goods than we had a year ago. The supplies of all manufactured goods on hand now in the United States, according to the estimate of the United States Department of Commerce, is down to the approximate level of 1925-1924.

"Third—The index of retail trade all over the country continues to run substantially above 1934, and the trend of that index is definitely upward.

FEDERAL SPENDING

"Fourth—Possibly the most significant factor of all is the \$4,800,000,000 Emergency Re-employment Fund. You may possibly disagree with the economic theory which lies back of this appropriation; its political implications may even be repugnant to you; nevertheless, it must be obvious to you that a Government expenditure of more than 4¾ billions of dollars in an effort to create

employment, is bound to bring about a tremendous increase in the demand for goods, and must inevitably record itself in a corresponding increase in retail trade.

"The Civil Works Administration in the winter of 1933-34 expended a sum of considerably less than \$1,000,000,000 in its so-called leaf-raking progress. Recall the amount expended in your own community on that program and also recall the effect which this expenditure had upon your own business at that time.

"Based on the recorded effect of the actual expenditure of less than one billion dollars in a period of five months in 1933-34, you may form your own estimate of the probable effect of an expenditure of approximately five times this amount in a contemplated twelve months' period. When you have completed your own calculation, and then add to it the increased income of the farmer and the increased income of the industrial worker, you will discover that you have a very solid foundation upon which to base an estimate of a substantial increase in the retail business of your community for the coming season. Whether this increase may be estimated at 10 per cent or 20 per cent or more will naturally depend on local conditions, plus your individual ability to secure your share of the trade."

TEXTILE PRICE TREND

With the controls of hours, wages and production in NRA removed from general industry, unless we are soon supplied with some as yet unannounced substitute, we shall have, in the long run, a descending wage scale, lower production costs and correspondingly lower prices for manufactured goods, Mr. Garrison said, but "in my opinion, we are likely to see a moderate rise in the general level of textile prices before this season is over." His reasons for believing in the likelihood of a textile price trend in direct opposition to that of general industry were cited as follows:

"First—Notwithstanding the withdrawal of the controls set up by the codes, we have not had a general lowering of labor costs in the textile industry. Changes in the wage scale, excepting in those industries where the predominant production is in very small plants, will necessarily come gradually. Their effect is not likely to be felt this season.

"Second—Raw material costs are not likely to be lower. This is particularly true of cotton and wool. The price of wool already has advanced substantially, while the price of cotton cannot be permitted to materially decline unless the Federal Government is forced by an

(Continued on Page 34)

Making Tests in the Cotton Mill

Some Answers to the Question Asked by "Fair Play"

The discussion on test work, which was started by Fair Play in our issue of August 1, is continued in this week. Additional letters giving ideas as to the best method of making tests in the cotton mills have been received since the first answers were published last week.

The letters printed below bring out some very interesting points on test work and several of them agree in the idea, already advanced, that test work should be done by qualified persons who have no interest in any particular department in the mill.—EDITOR.

Editor:

I firmly agree with the writer who signs his letter "Fair Play," that a disinterested person should make all tests that are made in the mill. I have a solution which I would like to suggest.

Our organization usually keeps one or two textile graduates working their apprenticeship in our mills, and in my plant I am continually making tests. I use one of these textile graduates to make the tests; thus I know I have a man that will be impartial in making the test and also it is a splendid way to help the boy get experience.

On every test that is made a copy goes to the overseer of the department in which the test is made and also a copy to the superintendent. We keep a close check on these tests and make test in each department periodically. In this way we feel like we are keeping in close touch with each department and we always know, you might say, exactly how the work is running in each individual room.

A mill can well afford to pay a man to do nothing but make tests if they will go about it in a systematic way. By making tests the mill can learn which machines are causing most of the stoppages or causing the biggest percentage of seconds, which spindles are causing most of the ends down, etc. If you can learn these facts by making tests you can readily see that you could increase production, lower seconds and cut down supply costs.

W. O. C.

Editor:

In all of my experience in different plants the methods of making tests were very limited and were not accurate and did not mean much to the men nor the mill either. I very often want a test of some kind made and I will go to the overseer and explain to him what I want. In turn he will pick out some one in his department and go over it with he or she as the case may be. He leaves it to them and if the work is going good and they are in a good frame of mind he may get a fair test. However, should the work be going bad and they should be in the wrong frame of mind, the test will be different. The help as a rule does not have time to devote to making these tests. Then, too, they do not know the importance of getting correct test. In most cases where tests are made by the help they are given a card or a board with a piece of crayon on a pencil and told to keep down the number of stops or ends down. This may be correctly done and it may not.

Then too where tests are made like this it only covers

a very short time, and conditions in the weather affect the running of the work. The season of the year will affect the running of the work. I think in order to get true tests and something that we can work from or depend on, we should have the proper equipment, then have a man that knows what he is about and devote his entire time to these tests while they are going on and have them made at different times.

C. W. W.

Editor:

I have noted the article by "Fair Play" in regard to making tests in textile plants.

I thoroughly agree with this article, as in my opinion, except in very few cases, can the overseer of the room make a satisfactory test. For one thing, he is too busy to be able to give the proper time to it, and generally his views are compelled to be somewhat colored by his wishes and ideas.

Whenever we have a test to make on which we really expect to get satisfactory information, we have it made by some other person, generally using a textile student or someone who has both practical and theoretical experience.

M. W. J.

Editor:

In reply to the letter by "Fair Play" in the August 1st issue of your magazine, I should like to give the following answer:

"Fair Play" has spoken a parable when he stated that making true tests is a matter of most importance. And also, that few mills have seen fit to take it seriously enough to establish a definite plan of procedure.

The only way to do justice to each department or overseer and also to give the management test data on an impartial basis is to have one or more persons trained in this line to make these tests and make an intelligent analysis of the data obtained. In most cases the matter of making the tests is very simple and inexpensive but the question of properly analyzing the data is an entirely different problem and a more complicated one. The problem of analyzing the data can only be done by a well trained test man.

The test man should be thoroughly familiar with each department and process in the mill. It is not necessary that he be able to run a production job in each department, nor is it necessary that he be a mechanic capable of fixing every type of machine in the mill. The test man should be skilled enough to run at least one-half of any production job in the mill or he is not familiar enough with the job to intelligently observe what is happening while the test is being made. The test man should be open-minded, conscientious, inquisitive to a degree, talkative only at the proper time, and never commit himself until he is positive that he is right. It is believed that a man with these qualities, and educated in a textile school would be as near ideal as would be needed for this type of work. Of course you could not hope to get a man of this caliber for less than overseers' pay.

All tests made should be recorded on some regular form and filed for future reference. To make spinning end

breakage studies one should have a regular form listing all the causes of ends breaking. A similar form should be used in the carding and weaving. The forms used are not given here due to the limited space and they can be found in some of the textile magazines published in the past. The type of tests to be done by the test man are omitted here because they are so numerous and each will presents a different problem.

A good test man can not reduce your cost per pound by one or two cents but he can save you many times his salary.

X. MODEL.

Editor:

I notice a question in your August issue signed "Fair Play" in regards to making tests in the various departments of the mill.

I would suggest that when the overseer is taking a test in his own department for his own information that he select some competent hand in his own department to make the test. Putting emphasis on the fact that he wanted to find out what was the cause of each end that comes down especially the things that applied in that particular department.

But where the superintendent wants a test taken to find the causes in the various departments, then certainly "Fair Play" is correct when he says that this should be taken by some competent impartial person, who does not work in the department in which the test is being made.

To let the spinner or weaver make their own tests is the same thing as the law allowing a banker to audit its own books when the law says that they shall be audited by the State Auditor. As Fair Play says there is a lot of buck passing in the mill. And to allow one department to take a test for the whole plant is certainly giving that department a chance to multiply the defects of other departments. And conceal some of the evils of his own.

Certainly it is a temptation to do so in case his department is not getting results and the test show that too many of the faults were in his own department.

I could give personal examples as to when and where this buck passing was done if deemed it necessary, but I am sure that any fair minded person will agree that an impartial competent person should make the tests when the test is to be used to find the defects. And that a person working in these departments is inclined to favor the department in which he works.

FAIR TEST.

Editor:

I have read the article signed "Fair Play," and note he has asked how tests are run in our plant. Fortunately, we have always had at our disposal Textile Students who are familiar enough with the plant that when we start a tests, regardless of what department it may be in, we start a student with the test and he follows it through to completion. Before making tests we outline:

1. Purpose of Test.
2. Conditions under which run.
3. Procedure.
4. Results.
5. Conclusions.

In addition to this we usually tell the student what we have in mind the things we think he should watch, and where care is necessary. Through a good many years we have accumulated a lot of testing apparatus whereby we are able to make almost any record of the stock at the different stages of the test that we want to keep, and make them a part of the test. When a test is completed we

usually give to the Overseer and to everyone concerned with the test a copy in as complete for as possible. We think one of the most important features of tests is to get the exact condition under which a test is made, and that a test is approached with an open mind. We agree with the letter that a man concerned directly in the outcome of a test cannot approach it with an open mind, and it is for that reason that we use wherever possible a disinterested party in making or tests. We find that tests are very expensive and we believe that a test that is not accurate is much better not made at all.

H. M. E.

Editor:

Regarding "Fair Play's" discussion, I note that he says the textile mills are experiencing extreme difficulties in having tests made in their various departments.

I agree with him, to some extent, in some things he says in regard to having tests made. You may go to an operative in any department and inform them you wish certain defects saved to be looked over, and not impress this operative with the importance of saving these defects for a purpose and the result may be such as to which Fair Play refers. Bear in mind, this is extra work on the operative, the importance of which has not been impressed upon him. Fair Play has, also, accused this operative of being dishonest.

We have honest operatives in our mill, and have made various tests at various times under various conditions. When we are interested enough to make a test, we select an operative on whom we know we can depend and explain to him thoroughly just what and how we want it done. The results are usually satisfactory.

One might subject himself to less criticism by employing a disinterested party to make these tests, especially, if he has those to deal with who are skeptically inclined.

K. L. B.

Editor:

We are giving you our way of making tests on spinning with ends down and end breakage on looms.

The way we tests for ends down in spinning room it to place an extra man with knowledge of the card room processes, and one who is also familiar with the problems of the spinning room. We designate a certain number of spindles for the tests and require this man to investigate the cause of each end down and after his investigation, he marks on the creel with crayon above the ends and the spinner will piece up the end that is marked with crayon and immediately erase the crayon mark. The spinner is not permitted to put up the ends unless crayon mark is on the creel above the end down. The one having charge of the test is furnished with a chart designating all probable causes that might be the reason of the end coming down and the checks against these.

The check in the weave room is approximately the same as above as we have found that you can not have operators to make these tests; therefore, this special man is put on a designated number of looms and a weaver is not permitted to start a loom after end breakage until it is checked and marked by the one making the test, who marks up the cause of the test as to what it might be, as weak threads, slugs, gouts, filling breakage, etc., or mark up as nearly as possible, the reason for the loom stopping.

Trusting the above is the information you want, we are,

C. M. A.

Some Features of the Government Crop Estimate

A VERY interesting analysis of the first Government crop estimate is made in the market letter of Munds, Winslow and Potter, by C. T. Revere, of that organization. Mr. Revere says:

"In our opinion, the outstanding feature of the Bureau forecast placing the crop as of date August 1st at 11,798,000 bales is not represented by the fact that the figures were above average trade expectations, but that the details tend to upset or at least call into question certain theories upon which crop students were basing their calculations.

"In the first place, the average yield per acre of 198.3 pounds compared with 170.9 last year verges on the disappointing. As a matter of fact, an average per acre production well over 200 pounds might have been regarded as a reasonable expectation. This concept is based on the hypothesis that the 28,480,000 acres represented selected land—with a much higher productive potentiality than could have been expected out of 40,000,000 acres or more containing a large area of marginal or sub-marginal fertility.

"It therefore comes as a decided surprise to discover that out of an increase of 2,162,000 bales over last season, 1,955,000 or all but about 207,000 bales were furnished by the increase in Texas and Oklahoma.

"What then becomes of the preconception regarding selected land, high fertilization, and intensive cultivation. In going over state details, we find the following per acre comparisons: North Carolina this year 295 pounds against 316 last year; South Carolina 260 against 250; Georgia, 220, same as last year; Tennessee 210 against 160; Alabama 210 against 213; Mississippi 220, same as last year; Arkansas 180 against 192 last year. The performance of Texas and Oklahoma giving 168 vs. 112 last year, and 150 vs. 56 last year, respectively, are explained solely on the ground of changes in moisture conditions.

"In our opinion this showing is remarkable—one might say almost weird—if we are justified in assuming that the Southern grower planted his cotton on his best land and rented the less fertile residue to a benevolent government.

"It goes without saying that the cotton trade attaches much more importance to the statement of Secretary Wallace after the issuance of the report than to the actual figures issued by the Crop Reporting Board. Judging by post-Bureau comment that has reached us thus far, opinion is practically unanimous that the position taken by the Secretary not only was sound but also reflected a clear and broad conception of the requirements of the marketing situation. In view of the insistent pressure for an immediate loan announcement coming not only from political sources, but even from certain neurasthenic elements in the textile industry, the Secretary has displayed both courage and wisdom in deciding to await developments before taking any action on the loan problem.

"In his statement the Secretary pointed out that the stock of cotton held by the Government, amounting to about 5,000,000 bales, would not be available to buyers except at price in excess of 13 cents, and that therefore it could not be regarded as a competitive factor until prices had reached that level.

"Therefore with free cotton confined to negligible stocks held by merchants and other holders, in addition

to this season's yield, the Secretary stated that the Administration saw no occasion for anxiety in the present crop forecast.

"Touching on the fringe of the loan question, although only by implication, the Secretary made himself quite clear by stating that when the new crop began to move in volume, if there appeared to be a tendency for prices to be depressed, there would be no hesitation about recourse to adequate loans for the absorption of excess supplies.

"It seems to us that the trade is justified in construing the Secretary's statement as a willingness to see the functioning of a free market and to take no hasty or drastic action unless it is deemed imperative to protect the interests of producers. Such an attitude may not fully meet the views of those who are inclined to attach more importance to the political angle of the cotton situation than its economic aspects. Time, we believe, and certainly hope, will sustain the wisdom of the Secretary's action.

"As a matter of fact, the cotton market has depended so long on government support that we doubt if it realizes its own inherent strength. The merits of cotton cannot be soundly appraised on the basis of an academic statistical survey. The available supply, as indicated above, consists of the growing crop, the minimum stocks of merchants and other holders. World mill reserves are only a little over 1,500,000 bales compared with more than 2,300,000 last year, and more than 2,500,000 two years ago. This unprecedented depletion of raw material supplies is virtually matched by the dearth in finished goods.

"Unless we have misconstrued the attitude of the Secretary of Agriculture, we feel justified in taking a more hopeful view of the present outlook for cotton than for a long time. We, of course, admit the difficulties still to be encountered and the obstacles to be surmounted. As we see it, the three most imperative immediate requisites for bringing about a healthy market condition and a substantial recovery in prices may be enumerated as follows:

"First, a free market, permitting, so far as is possible the aggressive assertion of initiative in the distribution of the raw material and its textile processing. Second, a restoration as soon as possible of normal contract differences that will facilitate the unrestricted merchandising of the crop through the provision of hedge protection to shippers and exporters, in addition to encouraging forward operations by mills which always find a deterrent in near month premiums.

"Third; the working out of facilities whereby foreign consumers may be able to obtain their requirements of American cotton in normal volume. No one minimizes the difficulties in achieving such a result, involving as it does the problems of foreign exchange, tariff changes and other international adjustments. With the removal of other restrictions, however, there is a stronger probability of progress in this direction.

"Broadly speaking, we believe the time is particularly propitious for American cotton to be given an opportunity to stand on its own merits. For one thing, regardless of what might happen ultimately under certain conditions, we believe that competition from Brazil will be less of a factor than was indicated a short time ago. Crop developments have failed to measure up to earlier prospects, and in addition to this it is becoming more clearly evident

that Brazil has materially oversold herself for export. Prices are no longer on a threatening competitive basis. Prices for seed cotton—the form in which most Brazilian growers market their production—are about three times as high as they were a year ago. In addition to this, the preparation of the Brazilian product for market is still so inefficient that the lack of uniformity in grade and staple interferes with full competition with American cotton.

"We do not believe that nearby fluctuations should becloud the ultimate market outlook. It is clearly conceivable that with loan policies held in abeyance a temporary recession may be witnessed, with an easing in the basis that will permit a constructive readjustment of inter-month differences. This, however, would provide an enormous stimulus to merchandising operations by affording facilities for hedge protection. Trade demand thus engendered would stand as a bulwark against an extensive or permanent decline. With the market thus demonstrating its ability to take care of itself, the psychological effect of the impulse of confidence could hardly be measured. If, in the judgment of the Secretary, it should seem necessary to resort to loan protection, the actuating principle should be that of placing a barrier against a decline instead of naming a "peg" price that might restrict consumption through the imposition of a high "basis," thus resulting in distorted parities.

"In conclusion, it might be just as well to refrain from dogmatism in regard to crop views. The two States which, according to the Crop Reporting Board, have added substantially to the increase in production over last year, are credited with having a late start. It always is difficult to attach the proper significance to passing developments, but nevertheless we think it just as well to take note of the fact that on August 8th out of 225 reporting weather stations in the Cotton Belt, 108 showed temperatures ranging from 100 to 110 degrees, with one Oklahoma point registering 119 degrees."

Finds Legislature Driving Mills

"In view of the tremendous flight of capital from the State of Massachusetts since 1920 it seems almost beyond belief that the Massachusetts State Legislature would add more burdens to industry by either increased taxation or more restrictive legislation," writes Charles S. Kelley of Sanford & Kelley, brokers of New Bedford.

He adds: "That capital and industry have gone is not a matter of opinion; official statistics are available and show in the twelve-year period from 1920 to 1932 active industrial establishments in the State of Massachusetts fell from 10,262 in 1920 to 8,778 in 1932, a decrease of 14 per cent. In the matter of employees, the statistics are much more startling—in 1920 the average number of wage earners was 695,832, and by 1932 they have dropped to 350,521; a decrease of over 345,000, or 50 per cent.

"In the period above mentioned in New Bedford alone, mills with a capital of over \$26,000,000 were permanently closed down, throwing out of work 14,430 people. In Fall River the figures show even worse results, as 59 mills ceased to function and 21,000 employees lost their jobs. Between 1923 and 1931 alone, industrial employment in Fall River dropped from 30,700 to 13,250, a loss of 17,500 or 57 per cent. In the same period, wages were decreased from \$28,600,000 to \$10,410,000, or about 64 per cent. The loss of wages is a serious factor to all local business and closing the mills increases the burden of taxation on real estate or individuals."

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Textile Merchants Agree Upon Processing Tax Clause

By a unanimous decision, members of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, at a largely-attended meeting held last Wednesday, approved the recommendations of its Recovery Committee and voted to recommend to the industry, in the name of the Association, the use of a standard clause relating to processing taxes on all new contracts.

The statement of the Recovery Committee and the recommended contract clauses are as follows:

"Interference with a normal and seasonal flow of business has developed from conditions surrounding the doubt of the constitutionality of the AAA, following the Supreme Court decision in the NRA. To release the restraints due to fear of losses in inventories, the Recovery Committee of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, after consultation with various mill and customer groups, has recommended to its members the use of a standard clause in relation to processing taxes on contracts for new business covering the sale of all classes of woven cotton goods. The use of this clause is recommended during the present period of uncertainty as to the legality of processing taxes under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and amendments thereto.

"In reaching its conclusions, the committee was guided by the principle that cotton mills do not intend to profit by reason of the uncertainty of processing taxes at the expense of their customers. Also, the committee felt that the majority of mills propose to protect their customers within the limits of their own recovery from damages in the form of inventory losses growing out of a possible termination of this tax, and this can best be accomplished by means of a uniform clause.

"Such damages as may accrue apply solely to the inventories of the industry and when such damages have been satisfied, the primary processor has fulfilled to his customers every reasonable obligation which runs with the refund or relief of taxes.

"In developing a plan of inventory protection with respect to processing taxes throughout the various phases of manufacture and distribution, it is impracticable to identify goods all along the line. However, it is both practicable and simple to set up in terms of days a proper average turnover period which will cover a reasonable inventory within each successive group.

"Accordingly, the committee has recommended to the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York three clauses, A, B and C. These, with the exception of the period during which protection is granted, are identical. In all instances, the period of protection starts with the passing of title."

TEXT OF CLAUSE

The text of the clause covering all new contracts follows:

"If and when, for any reason, seller's liability for processing taxes levied under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as heretofore and hereafter amended, is increased, decreased, or terminated, or such taxes shall be invalidated by final decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, prices on any uninvoiced portion of this contract are subject to adjustment at a rate computed on the basis

(Continued on Page 34)

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the rate at which operators handle bobbins must be increased. All other spooling and winding systems use hand knotters; therefore, the work required is essentially the same and little if any decrease in costs can be obtained.

THE *AUTOMATIC SPOOLER*
mechanically finds ends, ties weaver's knots, controls slack while tying, and starts the yarn package winding. This enables the operators to handle many more bobbins per minute and results in large reductions in spooling costs.

Automatic Spooling...

is EXCLUSIVELY a part of

The BARBER-COLMAN System
of Spooling and Warping

The VANDERBILT Hotel

Five minutes to PENN STATION

Five minutes to GRAND CENTRAL

PARK AVENUE

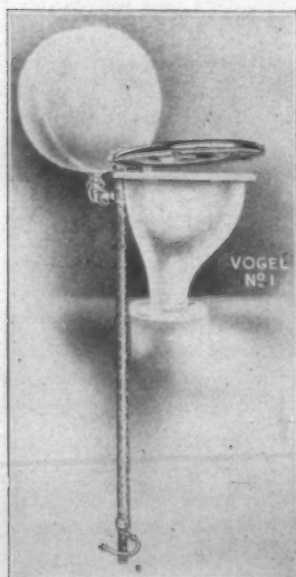
SINGLE ROOM with private bath \$3.00

DOUBLE ROOM with two beds and private bath \$5.00

WALTON H. MARSHALL, MANAGER

PARK AVENUE at 34th Street
NEW YORK CITY

When we say Frost-Proof



... We mean
really
frost-proof

THE Vogel Number One Outfit, designed for mill villages and exposed places, operates in the coldest weather without any danger of freezing and at practically no upkeep cost.

Many thousands are installed in all parts of the country and have been operating for years without even a minor repair.

Installed by plumbers everywhere.

JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY
WILMINGTON, DEL. ST. LOUIS, MO.

VOGEL Frost-Proof Products

Testing Rayon Lining Fabrics or Wear

HOW rayon lining fabrics are tested for wear resistance qualities was described by Charles L. Simon, of the Industrial By-Products and Research Corporation, in a paper presented to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The paper follows:

In coal mines, they use large fans for conveying air in and out of the shafts, and we have been given to understand that, in years past, the blades of these fans, which were made of steel, wore out very quickly, due to the impact of small particles of coal. In recent years, these blades have been covered with rubber, and the life of the fans has been enormously lengthened.

In some of the mining sections of the West, they had a somewhat similar experience with ore conveying belts—the metal ones wore out quickly, while rubber-covered ones gave much longer service. In both of these cases, it would have been logical to assume that the softer surface would be destroyed first, but experience has apparently shown that the ability to yield with repeated shocks was preferable to the ability to stand up against them.

Apparently something of the same thing happens in lining fabrics. We have tested many fabrics for their tensile strength of warp and filling, both wet and dry, and have had so many instances of fabrics with high tensile strength, giving low wear rating, that we have come to the conclusion that not only is there little relation between the two factors, but there is none at all. The tensile strength of steel is enormously greater than that of rubber, but experience has proven that there is no relation between this, and their ability to withstand wear under certain conditions.

On our electrically driven tensile strength machine, we have a chart attachment which registers not only the breaking strength but the percentage of elongation as the tension progresses.

We have studied dozens of charts, in order to see if there is not some relation between the stretch in the fabrics and their wearing qualities. The results of this study have not been as clear cut as we should like, but one fact does stand out. There appears to be a definite relationship between the percentage of elongation at break, of acetate warp fabrics when they are soaked, and their wearing quality.

When the elongation of such fabrics is less than 20 per cent, we almost always find they give poor resistance to wear. Whereas, when they are higher than 30 per cent, the wear is almost invariably good. Between 20 and 30 per cent lie the fabrics which give moderate wear only. In other words, if during the weaving or finishing processes the fibres have been stretched and their elasticity lowered, they will have some of their life removed, with a consequent lowering of wearing quality.

This generalization does not apply to rayon fabrics because we have found that some rayon warp fabrics, which give low elongation when wet, nevertheless have good wearing qualities. Nevertheless, the opposite is not true, for when the percentage of elongation is low, the fabrics almost invariably have poor wearing qualities.

In a comparison of one line of 112x72 all-acetate, 150 denier fabrics against 120x72 all-acetate, 150 denier; we found that the 112 had a slightly better wear rating than the 120. The ratings were an average of 15 samples of each construction, covering a complete color range from light tan to black. We ran another investigation, on a

(Continued on Page 24)

Roanoke Textile Workers, Inc. Hold Meeting

David Clark is Principal Speaker at Picnic

A MAMMOTH barbecue and picnic was staged at Roanoke Rapids, N. C., Saturday, August 10th, by the members of the Roanoke Textile Workers, Inc., employees of the Roanoke Mills Company of that city. David Clark, editor of the Textile Bulletin, was the principal speaker.

The Roanoke Textile Workers, Inc., is composed of employees of the Roanoke Mills Company below the position of overseer. It is of the type known as a home union and it was incorporated and chartered under the laws of North Carolina, so that all of its officers could be held accountable for its acts and required to account for all of the funds paid into the treasury.

The members of the Roanoke Textile Workers, Inc., feel that they are capable of handling their own affairs and that in dealing with their employers they do not need the assistance of outsiders, nor that it is necessary to pay dues to a Northern organization.

The officers of the Roanoke Textile Workers, Inc., are President, S. H. Cumpler; Vice-President, B. F. Johnson; Secretary, Charlie Smith; Treasurer, J. H. Renn; Board of Directors, R. T. Smith, C. G. Grant, Mrs. Mamie Braswell, Mrs. Cleo Lynch, and Miss Nita Turner. The members pay dues of 25 cents per month, all of which is deposited in a bank and a regular accounting given.

The barbecue and picnic last Saturday was exceptionally well handled and the food was excellent. Sixteen pigs were barbecued and there was an ample supply of other good things, including brunswick stew.

The committee in charge of the picnic was: Guy Murray, chairman picnic committee; Bill Pace, chairman cooking committee; Miss Nita Turner, chairman cleaning committee; C. G. Grant, chairman entertainment committee; Garland Wheeler, chairman wood committee;

Mrs. Mamie Braswell and R. T. Smith, chairman serving committee.

Music was furnished by J. Sanders and the Rosemary Concert Band.

Present as special guests were representatives from the
(Continued on Page 15)



Where barbecue and brunswick stew for one thousand members of the Roanoke Textile Workers, independent local organization of employees, were prepared. This shows the cooking crew under the direction of Bill Pace (leaning on tree). At pits to the left, sixteen pigs were barbecued Friday night, while eight large pots of stew were cooked early Saturday morning. Much of the food and trimmings was furnished to the workers by local business men. The food was prepared by a ladies committee of the association. Food was furnished by another committee under Garland Wheeler. The food committee was chairmaned by Jessie Lee. Guy Murray was chairman of the finance committee, Clifton Grant of the entertainment committee, Miss Nita Turner of the ladies committee preparing the food, Mrs. Mamie Braswell and R. T. Smith of the serving committee.



Part of the crowd of 1,000 members who attended the barbecue and brunswick stew at Roanoke Rapids, Saturday, of the Roanoke Textile Workers, Inc., an independent association of the employees of Roanoke Mills Company. Formed several months ago, this organization now represents more than sixty-five per cent of the employees on the payroll. The celebration Saturday was financed and managed by the employees. No officials of the mill were invited. It was the biggest affair of this kind ever attempted in Roanoke Rapids.

Only invited guests were the speakers and officers of the Rosemary Textile Workers and Patterson Textile Workers, local associations in other mills of the city. The three associations have a membership of 2,200. (Photo by Vries.)

Gorman's Textile Bill

Francis Gorman, strike leader for the United Textile Workers has had a bill drawn to regulate the textile industry. It proposes to license all divisions of the industry.

Gorman is authority for the statement that the bill is a "constructive method of rehabilitating the industry," adding that the industry, without the aid of the bill "faces not only further turmoil, but a future of such financial uncertainty as no industry can face in comfort.

The main provisions of the bills are published below. Whether or not it will be regarded seriously cannot be said now. What is published here is given simply as a matter of information for the cotton manufacturers whose industry Gorman has set out to save.

"The main provisions of the bill may be summarized as follows:

"A national textile commission of five will be created, terms to be five years after the first appointments. The commission will have broad executive powers, including power to define and classify occupations and set occupational rates and powers to conduct investigations.

"The commission shall have power to issue license to firms manufacturing textile products.

"Where products intended for interstate commerce are manufactured in plants which manufacture also for intrastate commerce, the conditions imposed by the license shall apply to the entire output, if and when it is shown that inferior conditions on intrastate products interfere with or impede maintenance of standards on interstate production. Thereupon those standards shall apply to mills making only intrastate commodities. It is not conceivable that two standards can be maintained in the industry without endangering the higher standard. Interstate commerce is deemed to be affected by all manufacture, whether or not all of it is intended for interstate commerce.

Use of the mails for correspondence, transmission of money or any other material or information, or for shipment, would be denied to products of unlicensed manufacturers.

All licensed production would bear a label so stating.

"No government agency of any kind would be permitted to purchase unlicensed textile products.

"No government agency would be permitted to loan to any manufacturer of unlicensed products and this would apply to all fiscal agencies in which the government might own a controlling interest.

"No governmental agency would be permitted to loan money to any railroad or other carrier unless such carrier agreed not to carry in shipment any unlicensed textile product.

"No governmental agency would be permitted to loan money to any bank or other financial institution unless such institution agreed not to enter into any financial relationship with any unlicensed textile manufacturer, and this would apply to financial relationships with firms or persons who might be only partially in the textile business. And no bank already having such loans would be permitted to loan to unlicensed manufacturers.

"Loans to states or other political subdivisions would contain the same prohibitory clause. An effort has been made to close all governmental finances, or relation thereto, to unlicensed manufacturers.

"No transaction in interstate commerce could be carried on in securities as defined by the securities exchange

act, by any person wholly or partially engaged in the textile business, if unlicensed.

"Licenses would stipulate:

Minimum wages of \$15 per week of 35 hours for unskilled workers, this minimum to be subject to increase as living costs rise and upon order of the commission after investigation.

"A minimum of \$15 for a 40-hour week for clerical workers.

"Eighty per cent of the minimum for each occupation for learners for six weeks.

"Certain exemptions for partly incapacitated workers.

"Provisions for payment in cash or by negotiable demand check against compulsory trading at company stores or compulsory use of company houses and for exemption of wages from all forms of deductions or rebates, except for those made voluntarily.

"Equal pay to women for work equal to work of men.

"One week vacation with pay per year of employment.

"The commission would have power, after investigation, to fix rates for classifications above the minimum and to enforce such rates where they are not secured through collective bargaining.

Freedom to organize and recognition of collective bargaining are of course, required.

"Where occupational minima have been established they shall thereafter be one of the conditions precedent to issuance of license.

"Women shall not be employed at night; double time shall be paid all workers who work Sunday and holidays.

"There are detailed provisions to prevent hours in excess of the maximum, similar to provisions in many of the codes.

"The commission would be required to report to congress within one year provisions for regularization of employment and for the fixing of a specified annual wage.

Children under 16 may not be employed at all and in hazardous work the limit is set at 18 years; minors from 16 to 18 years of age shall be permitted to work only between the hours of 7 a.m., and 7 p.m.

"The rights of labor as to organization and collective bargaining are set forth at length in detail in accord with the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act. In addition there are provisions for safeguarding health of workers, for one week's notice of discharge where one year of employment has preceded discharge, for a separation wage of one week's pay for every 20 worked in case of discharge, but not to exceed three months' pay at the current rate, as well as for a similar separation wage for lay-offs of an aggregate period of three months or more. These provisions are unique in the United States, but they have proven practical and helpful elsewhere.

"There is also a provision for accident insurance apart from that required by state laws.

"Where state laws are more stringent than license terms, the state laws shall apply.

"Fifteen days' notice must be given of change in workload, whereupon employer and employees may agree upon a proper load, failing in which they may apply to the commission, which shall fix a proper load within 30 days. An agreement reached meanwhile would be effective.

"The commission would be required to study produc-

(Continued on Page 23)

"....with the greatest of ease"



Taking the song about the man on the flying trapeze at its face value, the uninitiated might assume that the trapeze performer acquires his art with comparatively little effort.

"Oh, yeah?" is the challenge of the well informed, for the fact is that trapeze artists who would acquire any great degree of skill have to begin their training in early youth.

In this respect the man on the flying trapeze and Franklin Process Custom Yarn Dyeing have much in common. Franklin Process, in its four plants, using Franklin Process Package Dyeing Machines exclusively, dyes a great variety of yarns promptly and efficiently with all types of soluble dyestuffs in larger

OH, YEAH?

annual volume than any other yarn dyeing service in the country. This fact may lead the uninitiated to assume that a successful yarn dyeing service is little more than a matter of installing package dyeing machines.

Custom Yarn Dyeing
Natural Yarns Colored Yarns
Glazed Yarns
Dyeing and Processing Machines



When you pay for colors of KNOWN fastness, advertise the fact. Use the Franklin Process Fast Color Label. Ask us about it.

Reverting to vernacular, our answer is "Oh, yeah?" It has taken us a quarter century to bring Franklin Process Custom Yarn Dyeing to its present stage of comparative perfection, and we have no fear that our achievement will be duplicated overnight. Our course has been far from smooth sailing.

Franklin Process machines have played a sterling part in bringing us leadership, but only a part. Human knowledge, ingenuity, persistency and above all EXPERIENCE have been equally important contributing factors.

Real achievement is always born of experience. Therefore, if you want superior as well as economical yarn dyeing, order from —

FRANKLIN PROCESS

ESTABLISHED
1910



Pioneers in Package Dyeing

PROVIDENCE • PHILADELPHIA • GREENVILLE • CHATTANOOGA • N. Y. REPRESENTATIVE, 40 WORTH ST.

Personal News

W. L. Myers has become overseer of carding at the High Point Yarn Mills, High Point, N. C.

W. H. Ussery has resigned as overseer of the rayon and finishing department of Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C.

B. M. Morton has resigned as overseer of carding at the High Point Yarn Mill, High Point, N. C., a position he filled for a long term of years.

George Boone has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Gambrell and Melville Mills, Bessemer City, N. C., and expects to go into the machinery business.

Charlie Stutts has been promoted from the finishing room to overseer of cloth room at the Toxaway plant of Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C.

C. E. Hall has been promoted from head fixer to second hand in weaving at the Ladlassie plant of Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C.

A. M. Smith has been promoted from dyer to overseer of the bleaching department at the Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C.

James Hood, superintendent of the Ladlassie plant of Gossett Mills, Anderson, is spending a vacation at New Bedford, Mass.

A. D. Martin, from Williamston, S. C., is now overseer of weaving at the Toxaway plant, Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C.

Chris Suber, Jr., Clemson textile graduate of 1931, is now overseer rayon processing and designer at the Ladlassie plant of Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C.

Cecil Moore has been promoted from section hand to second hand, No. 1 spinning, Riverside plant, Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C.

F. M. Burton has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at Riverside plant, Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C.

F. D. Herring, of Trion Co., Trion, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer weaving, Cliffside Mills, Avondale plant, Avondale, N. C.

H. L. Dillard has been promoted from assistant superintendent to superintendent of the Eagle and Phoenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.

J. W. McElhannon, formerly superintendent of Eagle and Phoenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., has become general manager, Waverly Mills, Inc. (Waverly, Dixie and Scotland Mills), Laurinburg, N. C.

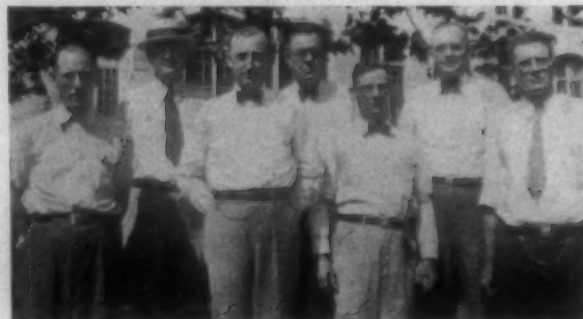
J. L. Beard, overseer weaving, Cliffside Mills (Avondale plant), Avondale, N. C., has resigned that position and is now superintendent of weaving, Riverside Mills, Danville, Va.

M. W. Vaughan has been promoted from overseer of the cloth room at the Toxaway plant of Gossett Mills, Anderson, to a similar position in the rayon and finishing plant of the same company.

W. H. Layton has resigned as overseer of the silk room and designer at the Gossett Mills, Anderson, to accept a similar position with Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C.

Mill Men Worth Knowing

A series of pictures taken at random by representatives of the Textile Bulletin.



OVERSEERS AND SUPERINTENDENT VICTOR-MONAGHAN MILLS, GREER, S. C.

Left to Right—M. E. Christopher, designer; T. G. Stroud, carder; A. C. Elmore, master mechanic; R. A. Littlejohn, weaver. Back Row—F. L. Still, superintendent; E. C. Herrin, spinner and W. E. Brown cloth room.

W. H. Young has been promoted from overseer spinning at the Toxaway plant of Gossett Mills, Anderson, to a similar position at the No. 2 Mill, Riverside plant of the same company.

J. E. Millis, of the Adams-Millis Co., High Point, and Austin H. Carr, of the Durham Hosiery Mills, are members of a committee appointed by the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers to work with cotton manufacturers in connection with any changes that may develop in the processing tax situation.

L. R. Champion, for the past two years overseer carding, Mill No. 2, Fort Mill, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer carding, Monarch and Ottaray Mills, Union, S. C. For 15 years before going to Fort Mill, Mr. Champion was overseer of carding and for the last three years of his stay also overseer spinning in Alexander Mills, Forest City, N. C.

Oscar D. Burton, of Kernersville, secured a patent on a warp beam having a groove therein with a fitting to which the knotted ends of the warp are secured, and said grooves has means therein whereby the fitting is releasably held in the groove. Also two warp ends may be secured together with the fittings, according to Paul B. Eaton, patent attorney.

Robert W. Philip, Jr.

Robert W. Philip, editor of *Cotton* and Mrs. Philip are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a son Robert Philip, Jr.

Buys Mill At Patterson

PATTERSON, N. C.—The Ellyn Yarn Mills, formerly the Watts Mills, have been purchased by R. J. Woods, who will operate the plant under the name of the Patterson Mills.

The mill is operated by water-power and has 4,248 spindles on coarse and medium count yarns.

Mr. Woods was formerly president and treasurer of the Pearl Cotton Mills, Maiden, N. C.

David Clark Addresses Meeting of Roanoke Textile Workers, Inc.

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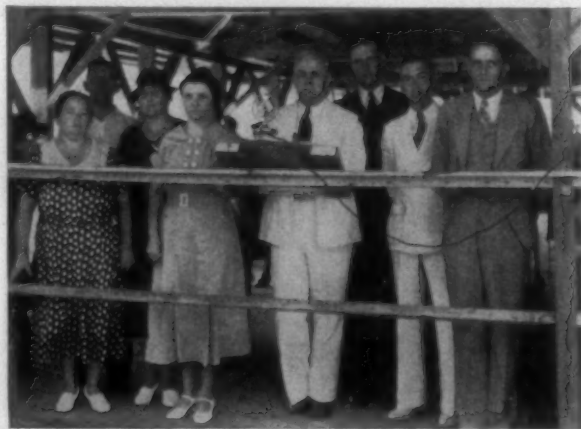
two other home unions in Roanoke Rapids. From the Rosemary Textile Workers, Inc., were: John K. Giles, past president; Noah Sadler, president and Ed. Cameron, vice-president. From the Patterson Textile Workers, Inc., were: J. R. Cross, president; Loftin Moody, vice-president, and Willie Hawkins, secretary.

The barbecue and picnic was held at noon at Thomas Lake, about two miles from Roanoke Rapids, and the crowd was estimated at approximately 1,000.

After the dinner M. Scott Benton, a prominent lawyer of Roanoke Rapids, explained provisions of the charter of the Roanoke Textile Workers, Inc. He put considerable stress upon the manner in which the members were protected against their funds being wasted or misappropriated. Carroll Wilson, editor of the Roanoke Rapids Herald, who has acquired quite a reputation, by reason of his fearless editorials, spoke on the Wagner Bill. Mr. Wilson gave his interpretation of the measure and quoted from Senator Wagner and others in support of his understandings.

David Clark, editor of the Textile Bulletin, reviewed the history of the race of people who form the cotton mill operatives of the South. He discussed the decline of the cotton manufacturing industry of New England from 21,000,000 spindles to approximately 10,000,000 in place, with only 5,500,000 in operation at the present time, and discussed the part that the United Textile Workers had played in wrecking the textile industry of that section.

Mr. Clark called attention to the fact that his people came from Halifax County in which Roanoke Rapids is located and asserted that in a grave yard about ten miles from where he was speaking, three David Clarks, all of them his ancestors, were buried.



Speakers and part of the officers at the celebration of the Roanoke Textile Workers Saturday afternoon at Roanoke Rapids. Other officers were at the left but the photographer failed to get them.

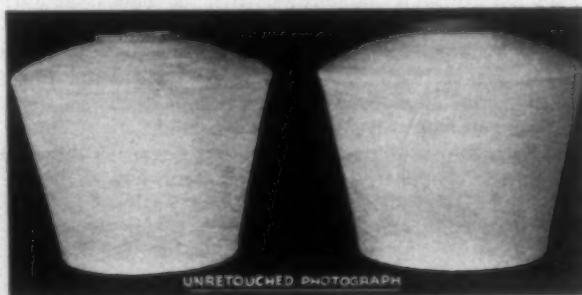
From left to right: Mrs. Mamie Braswell, director; Bill Pace, chairman cooking committee; Mrs. Cleo Lynch, director; Miss Nita Turner, director; David Clark, of Charlotte, editor of the Textile Bulletin, principal speaker; M. Scott Benton, Roanoke Rapids attorney, speaker; Carroll Wilson, editor of The Roanoke Rapids Herald, speaker; S. H. Crumpler, president of the Roanoke Textile Workers and master of ceremonies. Other officers of the organization are B. F. Johnson, vice-president; Charlie Smith, secretary; J. H. Renn, treasurer; R. T. Smith and Clifton Grant, directors.



The Leesona

Rotating Traverse gives you whisker-less yarn

---so Universal's new Roto-Koner improves package appearance and eliminates "carpet bottom" packages



Hold a Roto-Kone up to the light, alongside a cone of the same yarn wound on another winder. Sighting along the bottom, you'll see a carpet effect on the other cone . . . and a smooth surface on the Roto-Kone, for the yarn has not been chafed.

The rotating traverse—a patented Leesona feature—rolls, does not rub, the yarn. The whiskers become a part of the yarn and add to its strength and finish.

The Rotating Traverse also

- 1) eliminates drum-cut yarn, because it is made in a single piece.
- 2) reduces underwinds and press-offs because it is grooved to lay the yarn correctly on the cone.
- 3) assures a proper taper for free delivery on the knitting machine by increasing the taper as the cone builds up.

For a 12-page bulletin on the Roto-Koner (a paper cone winder for knitting yarns), address Dept. A, Boston, or call the branch office nearest you to talk over your requirements on this machine.

Write Dept. A-Boston
UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.
BOSTON
NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA PROVIDENCE UTICA
SPRINGFIELD CHARLOTTE ATLANTA

Crop Estimate is 11,798,000 Bales

Washington.—In its first estimate of the 1935 cotton crop, the Department of Agriculture today predicted a total production of 11,798,000 500-pound bales, 2,100,000 bales more than last year.

Secretary Wallace simultaneously announced "adequate credit facilities" would be made available for orderly marketing of the crop.

The crop prediction apparently was larger than some officials had hoped, but Secretary Wallace said the administration saw no cause for anxiety.

He added that if world consumption were maintained at present levels, foreign and domestic mills could be expected to require considerably in excess of 11,000,000 bales of American cotton.

In addition he said that the stocks of cotton held by the government, amounting to approximately 5,000,000 bales, would not be available to purchasers except at a price in excess of 13 cents a pound, and therefore this cotton would not come in competition with the new crop until prices reached that level.

"The administration sees no cause for anxiety in the present crop estimate," Wallace said. "There are ample resources available to carry the present stocks financed by the government for an indefinite period."

Wallace said if, when the new crop began to move in volume, there appeared a tendency for prices to be depressed, the administration would not hesitate to offer ample loans that would immediately absorb excess supplies.

Strong pressure from the south has been brought for a loan of 12 cents on the 1935 crop.

Twelve-cent loans on the 1934 crop now total \$271,775,525 on 4,454,039 bales. These loans are due February 1, 1936.

The estimated production this year compares with 9,636,000 bales last year. The Bankhead allotment this year is 10,983,264 bales (478 pounds net weight). Producers growing cotton must pay a ginning tax of 6 cents a pound on all cotton produced in excess of their allotments under the Bankhead law.

If the government estimate is realized, the 1935 crop would be 2,162,000 bales more than last year's crop, and 1,545,000 less than the average of the last five years.

Although the present growing condition of the crop is more favorable than usual, the department said, the crop is from one to two weeks late along the northern portion of the belt. It also is later than usual in portions of the delta sections of Mississippi and Arkansas where planting was delayed by unfavorable weather in the spring and growth in June was retarded by relatively cool temperatures.

The condition of the crop on August 1 was 73.6 per cent of normal, indicating a yield of 198.3 pounds per acre, compared with 60.4 per cent a year ago and a yield of 170.9 pounds last year. The 1924-33 average August 1 condition was 68.7 per cent and average yield 177.1 pounds.

The acreage in cultivation July 1 was 29,166,000 acres,

At Last!

A Vacumm Cleaning System for Automatic Spoolers

(Patent Applied For)

Tests under actual operating conditions in a South Carolina mill show that this cleaner

COLLECTS 80% OF THE DUST, FLY and LINT

And Eliminates Manufactured Gouts

Resulting in FEWER LOOM STOPS, FEWER CLEANING PERIODS, INCREASED PRODUCTION, BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS, LESS MACHINERY WEAR.

Air Filtered and Re-Circulated—Thus Conserving Humidity and Heat.

*Full Particulars, including Estimates, Gladly Furnished on Request
Without Obligation*

THE TEXTILE SHOP,
SPARTANBURG, S. C.

or 4.6 per cent more than last year. The ten-year average abandonment, 1925-34, was 2.4 per cent. That would make the area to be harvested 28,480,000 acres.

Simultaneously with the production report, the Census Bureau announced 94,241 running bales, counting round as half bales, of this year's crop had been ginned prior to August 1, compared with 99,787 for 1934 and 171,254 for 1933.

Vacuum Lint and Dust Collector

The Textile Shop, Inc., of Spartanburg, is introducing a vacuum lint, dust and fly collector for automatic spoolers on which patent application has been filed.

The lint and dust collector is an arrangement of hoppers and baffles enclosing the under side of the spooler. In the top section above the combs is arranged a series of baffles which extend up toward the cylinder and cheese. The back plate of the empty bobbin trough is slotted so as to permit an evenly distributed flow of air through the entire bobbin box container into the hoppers. The hoppers also extend up and out to the full bobbin box and are arranged in such a manner as to draw into the hopper the lint and dust which settles on the back side of the bobbin box.

The point of collection of practically all lint and dust comes from the yarn beating against the sides of the bobbin container as it is pulled off the cheese and at the comb where any surplus on the yarn is taken off, according to a statement from the Textile Machine Shop. The new system is said to take care of these two points as well as the fly which is thrown off of the cylinder and cheese. The fly from the cylinder and the cheese falls on the top side of the baffle plate which sits at an angle, thereby causing the deposits to slide down to an opening in the baffle.

The manufacturers explain that after the fly and dust are collected into the hoppers, it is conveyed through the fan and into a set of filters which takes out the fly and dust. These filters sit in the spooler room in order to recirculate the air, thus saving all heat and humidity which would be lost if turned into a dust room.

Each spooler is usually handled separately. In some cases, however, it is possible to connect more than one machine with each fan. The length of the pipe from the machine to the fan varies with each installation so that it is necessary to figure the resistance pressure for each system in order to get the correct air draft through the system.

Terrell To Represent Thermoid Rubber Company

The Thermoid Rubber Co., Trenton, N. J., announces the appointment of The Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C., as exclusive sales agents and distributors of its line of mechanical rubber goods for the textile and allied industries in North and South Carolina.

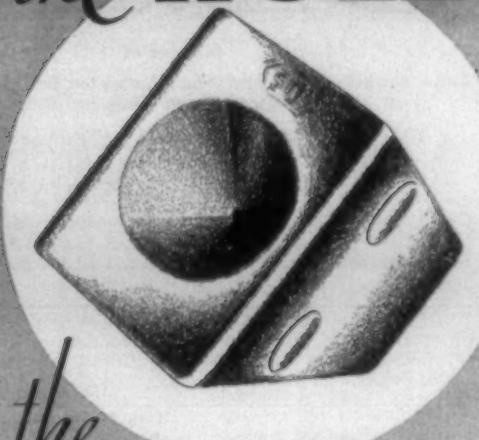
The Thermoid line includes a complete range of belting, packings, tubing, hose and industrial brake and clutch linings.

Thermoid hose is made for steam, water, air, suction, and sand blasting in a complete range of sizes and specifications.

Thermoid fabric and rubber belting covers the entire range of transmission belting and conveyor belts of standard or special design for all classes of materials.

The line of packing includes asbestos packings of every nature for steam and air, general purpose packings, hydraulic, and asbestos or rubber sheet packings.

It's the **HOLE**



not the

PICKER that makes the PICKER LAST!

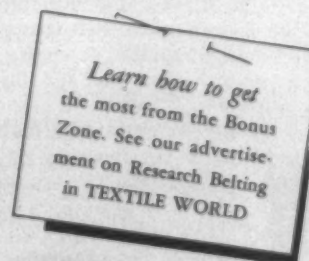
50 TYPE PICKERS Out-Live
All Others Because The Life Saver
Hole Distributes the Shock.

A machine cuts out a shuttle point hole more accurately than a loom fixer can—yet the 50 Type Picker is the *only* one with a machine-made hole (patented). • Correctly shaped for the shuttle point and evenly balanced between the rivets and the face of the stick, it allows the *whole* picker to absorb the shock—not just the shell. It also permits a *rocking motion* which saves wear and tear.



With Telegraphic Speed

By calling your local Western Union office, you can get the name and phone number of the Graton & Knight distributor nearest you. There is no charge for this service.



**GRATON
AND
KNIGHT**

50 TYPE PICKER

THE PICKER WITH THE LIFE SAVER HOLE

THE GRATON & KNIGHT CO.
WORCESTER, MASS.

TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Higher Prices

The most interesting news in the cotton goods markets is the fact that several of the leading sales agents have just made price advances of five per cent.

In making the announcement, one of the houses said:

The step covers only about one-third of the distance lying between present market and average cost of production for efficient mills. When the results in terms of available supplies due to drastic curtailment become realized, further advances are almost inevitable.

Speaking of the price situation, with especial reference to the processing tax, G. H. Dorr, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute says:

The fundamental difficulty in meeting this processing tax situation has been that every condition of doing business at a loss that is shown by the Federal Trade Commission Report for the last half of 1934, and which continues to persist. When costs are not being met, even if we are responsible for making our prices, it comes hard to consider making refunds even though they are based only on what the Government pays back to us or what we are relieved from paying. This goes but to emphasize, as so many other things do, the importance of mills not only realizing but of acting on the obvious principle that it is ruinous to produce and to continue to take orders when prices are below cost—that it is essential to a healthy industry that prices yield a return on the investment. I have some times felt in the course of these discussions that if half as much determination were displayed in dealing with the real problem of the industry—the sale of goods on an unsound price basis—results of far greater consequence than the formulation in precise terms of processing tax clauses could be obtained. This latter task—equitable tax clauses—the importance of which in present market uncertainty must not be discounted, is in a fair way to accomplishment. The still more important task remains.

The above two statements are very much to the point. After all, the primary problem to the manufacturers is to sell their goods at a profit or shut up shop.

There are indications that prices are going to advance further and buyers are now realizing that they will likely have to pay more for goods within a short time.

Considerable improvement was noted in the markets last week. Orders were considerably larger and willingness of many buyers to pay advances while the processing tax is still unsettled reflects the real need for goods. Market reports show better demand for finished goods is showing a scarcity of certain staple lines is almost sure to develop. Cloth buyers, in some instances, after long delays in covering, are finding it difficult to get goods promptly. Mills are not carrying stocks of seasonable goods. Wholesalers state that the situation can easily become acute provided demand is strong within the next several weeks. Mills have been very slow to step up production and it now appears that output will not be increased unless better prices are secured.

After months of very slow business, we are confident that a turn for the better is just ahead, in spite of the agitation over what is going on in Washington. Congress must surely adjourn before much longer and one source of irritation will be at least temporarily removed.

The Vicissitudes of Raising Cotton In Brazil

It is with much interest that we read the following cable from Brazil, the country which was to put the United States out of the cotton raising business:

Sao Paulo, Brazil, Aug. 4.—Estimates continue to be revised downward for the 1935 cotton crop.

Dr. Carlos Souza Nazareth, president of the commodity exchange, heart and soul of Brazil's effort to rise in world cotton markets, said inclement weather, on the heels of a protracted drouth, has brought estimates down from the equivalent of 792,000 500-lb. bales, to 440,000. State government delegates are in all Sao Paulo's cotton fields fighting the spread of the pink caterpillar, brought on by heavy rains after the drouth had burned away a large portion of the crops.

Aside from India, which can only raise short staple cotton and Egypt which has a fixed acreage on extra length cotton, there is no other section of the world except the Southern portion of the United States where a regular yield can be depended upon.

Raising cotton in any other section of the world is a gambling proposition and only in years of exceedingly favorable weather is it a sound business venture.

When Brazil gets through fighting the pink caterpillars and takes account of the damage of the heavy rains and the drought, it will not look with much favor upon raising cotton at twelve cents per pound and many farmers will turn back to their native crop which is coffee.

Less Unemployed In England

After two years of experimentation under the plans devised by college professors the unemployed in the United States is estimated by the same professors to be in excess of 14,000,000.

In England, where business men instead of professors, have handled the recovery movement the situation seems to be different and we quote the following cable:

London, Aug. 6.—The Ministry of Labor announced today that, for the first time since July, 1931, there are fewer than 2,000,000 unemployed in Great Britain.

If the business and industrial interests of this country could be assured of an opportunity to proceed in a natural way, a great deal of the present unemployment would disappear.

Sees Commodity Price Rise

DR. GEORGE F. WARREN, a professor at Cornell University and chief monetary adviser to the United States Treasury during its gold price fixing, predicts a substantial rise in commodity prices "after recovery occurs."

Dr. Warren says "presumably gold will lose considerable of its present excessive value and prices in gold are likely ultimately to rise to about the pre-war level of 100." If this occurs, he explains, commodity prices will ultimately presumably rise as much above the pre-war level as the gold price has been increased, or approximately 69 per cent.

A Sample

In recent newspaper dispatch read:

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 10.—A new law will prohibit discrimination in public places and conveyances against negroes or any other persons "because of race, creed or color." The measure passed both Houses of the General Assembly with virtually no opposition.

This is a fair sample of what may be expected, if and when, the Constitution of the United States is amended so as to give Congress the

right to control labor conditions and living conditions in the several states.

An organized minority will then force through Congress a law which will make it a penal offense for any hotel, restaurant, church or place of amusement to refuse to admit negroes on the basis of full equality with whites and there will be nothing whatever that the people of any southern state will be able to do about it. Whenever the southern states surrender to the Federal government their reserved rights and powers, they can never regain them and they may expect Congress to enact regulations looking toward social equality with negroes.

The new law in Pennsylvania is a sample of what may be expected.

The Spirit of Encroachment

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments into one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern, some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them.—*George Washington*.

Another Good Sign

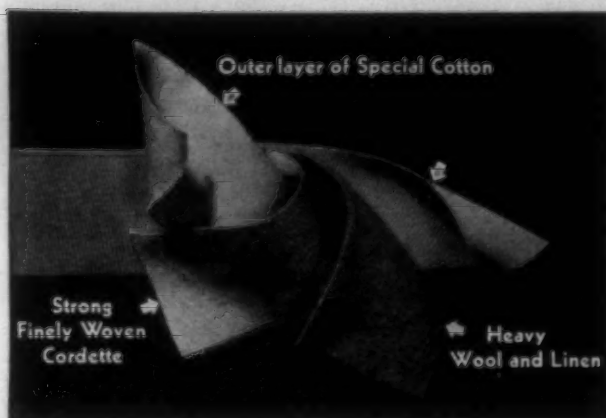
WHEN the buying of furniture shows an improvement, it is a sign that the public has money to spend because the buying of furniture is something that can be postponed.

We note the following press dispatch:

High Point, July 29.—New orders taken by the furniture industry during June exceeded by 31 per cent those for June, 1934, it is reported in a bulletin issued by Seidman and Seidman, certified public accountants.

Shipments of furniture last month, the bulletin reveals, exceeded those of June of the preceding year by 33 per cent.

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EXPERT craftsmen build Tuffer Foundation with the rule-of-thumb method that comes from long experience. Each batch of the famous Tuffer oil-proof glue is mixed by knowledge instead of theory. Tuffer Foundation builders know the correct amount of each ingredient to use, and the correct time for stirring in heated kettles. They know by *feel* when Tuffer glue is the correct consistency.

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Mill News Items

WELDON, N. C.—After being closed for the past seven months the Weldon Cotton Manufacturing Co., Weldon's biggest industry, has resumed operations.

GASTONIA, N. C.—The management of the Groves Thread Mills announced that their plants had been put permanently on a one-shift schedule of operation.

The statement issued in connection with the announcement said:

"This company, one of the established combed yarn spinning organizations in this section, has definitely turned to the policy of operating only one shift. This policy has grown out of the conviction that the combed yarn spinning industry cannot support night operation and that profitable operation for the industry cannot possibly develop through over-production and saturation of the market."

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—Operating a big knitted underwear plant in Huntsville, the Erwin Manufacturing Co., will at once make application to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan of \$60,000 with which to refund the present outstanding loans and to make necessary improvements in the plant. Following the meeting of the stockholders Monday at which the action of the board of directors in adopting resolutions paving the way for the loan was ratified, Lee O. Erwin, treasurer and general manager of the corporation, was in Birmingham Tuesday to contact officials of the R. F. C. The officers of the corporation are authorized to execute a note for a loan up to \$60,000 from the R. F. C. or other persons, firms or corporation, the interest on which must not exceed six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

HIGH SHOALS, N. C.—The village of High Shoals dealt a stunning blow when the Manville-Jenkes Corporation owners of the High Shoals Mill, ceased operation of its Gaston county plants some months ago, has been thoroughly revived following the recent purchase of the idle plant by the Jackson Mill interests.

The High Shoals plant, which ceased operations in January, 1935, under orders from the M.-J. Corporation, is now the property of the Jackson chain of mills, of which Mr. Alfred Moore is president and Mr. C. L. Chandler general manager. Henceforth the mill will be known as Jackson No. 3.

Preparation for the reopening of the mill are progressing rapidly, and it is expected that the plant will be running to capacity within the next few weeks. S. H. Power is superintendent of the mill.

VALDESE, N. C.—The plant of the Waldensian Weavers, Inc., at Valdese, which went into receivership the last of May, has been purchased by the Shuford Mills group of Hickory. The bid put in by A. Alex Shuford, Jr., an official of the Shuford Mills, was \$60,000. The bid was confirmed at Morganton by Frank Patton, receiver.

It is understood that the plant at Valdese, which manufactures draperies and upholstering goods, will be operated under the management of the Shuford Mills group.

The plant at Valdese has been idle since May when the receivership was created upon motion of the Drexel Furniture Company in an action against the corporation, in which the Weavers concern joined. The purchase price of \$60,000 is expected to pay a dividend of something over 50 per cent to creditors.

Mill News Items

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Marshall Field and Company, of Chicago, which, under the name of Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills Company, operates a dozen or more mills at Leaksville, Spray, Draper, and Fieldale, has joined the ranks of the factories fighting the processing taxes.

The North Carolina subsidiary of the Chicago firm would normally have paid around \$200,000 processing taxes in April, May, and June. It asks that collection be restrained while the constitutionality of the tax is tested in the Federal district court.

Similar suits were filed Friday by the Efrid Manufacturing Company, the Firestone Cotton Mills, the Flint Manufacturing Company, Textiles, Incorporated, and the Rhodhiss Mills, all textile manufacturers. Another suit was filed by the Oxford Milling Company, Oxford, contesting the legality of the wheat and corn processing taxes.

CLINTON, S. C.—Plans for the reorganization of the financial structure of Lydia Cotton Mills were on file last week at the office of Wilbur D. White, clerk of United States court for the western district of South Carolina, at Spartanburg.

Federal Judge H. H. Watkins, of Anderson, yesterday ordered a hearing in Greenville at 10 a. m. on August 26 for consideration of the plan of reorganization of Lydia Mills.

Lydia Mills proposed to discharge its indebtedness by issuing 7,000 shares of preferred stock of \$100 par value. The stock structure of Chesnee Mills will not be changed, its reorganization plan providing for the borrowing of \$275,000 from the Reconstruction Finance corporation.

The plans were filed Wednesday.

The total indebtedness of Lydia Mills was set at \$915,967.85. It was proposed to discharge this indebtedness by issuing 5 per cent non-cumulative preferred stock and exchanging this for the evidences of obligation.

Listed as obligations of the mills were serial gold notes of \$348,000 and interest of \$12,180, notes payable of \$273,406.38 and interest of \$1,130.44, accounts payable of \$36,078.87, a realty obligation of \$16,032.31, accounts payable of \$9,779.40 and interest of \$13,310.44. The preferred stock issue with which those debts would be discharged totals \$696,607.40. A total of \$700,000 in stock would be issued after the charter and by-laws of the company are amended to make the issue possible.

CHESTER, S. C.—Judge H. H. Watkins will hear plans for the proposed reorganization of Chesnee Mill August 26 in Federal court at Anderson. A part of the plan calls for an RFC loan of \$275,000 to meet some of the mill's debts.

The total indebtedness of Chesnee Mill is listed at \$660,005.88 in the report to the court. The loan from the RFC, the court records show, would be represented by a note secured by a first mortgage on the plant and equipment.

Steps for the reorganization of Chesnee Mill, which operated for a number of months in receivership with John A. Law, president, as receiver, were taken about a month ago under provisions of section 77-B of the bankruptcy act. Mr. Law was appointed trustee by Judge H. H. Watkins at a hearing at Anderson on July 8.

The plan of reorganization was signed by Mr. Law.

The RFC loan would be divided as follows: \$50,000 for additional working capital, \$70,000 for taxes, claims

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and expenses of receivership and \$155,000 for the settlement with creditors.

Notes and accounts payable totaling \$609,158.22 would be divided into two classes. All creditors having claims of more than \$600 would receive as nearly 25 per cent in cash as possible in issuing income debentures of the mill and an amount as near 40 per cent of their claims as possible. The debentures would mature in 10 years and would be secured by a mortgage on the mill and equipment subordinate to the mortgage given the RFC. The debentures would bear interest of 5 per cent. All creditors having claims of not over \$600 would receive 50 per cent of their claims in cash in full settlement.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.—The Phenix Mills have completed installation of 130 Model XK Draper looms—44-inch. These looms replace the older weaving equipment.

GRIFFIN, GA.—The Georgia-Kindcaid Mill No. 2 have junked their older model Lowell speeders and replaced them with Woonsocket speeders. They have also replaced Lowell drawing frames with Whitin frames. In the No. 3 Mill the old drawing has also been replaced with Whitin frames.

ANDERSON, S. C.—The Ladlassie plant of Gossett Mills has recently installed 108 Draper looms, Model XK for weaving rayon fabrics.

GASTONIA, N. C.—The Ruby Cotton Mills, fine yarn spinners, have revamped their method of applying Mineral with the Borne Scrymser Company's improved Breton Mineral Process single head system.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.—The Mauney Cotton Mills have installed the Borne Scrymser Company's equipment for conditioning cotton. A two head series of criss-cross spraying device is used to correspond to their new opening system.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—In United States Bankruptcy Court the Nick-a-Jack Hosiery Mills, on East Main St., were purchased Thursday for \$43,600 by Garrison Siskin, partner in R. H. Siskin & Sons, scrap iron and metals. He is acting for a group that will completely reorganize the company, put more money into it and operate the plant. In the purchase Mr. Siskin was reported in financial circles to have acted for J. Harvey Wilson, president of Nick-a-Jack. He stated that he represented a group which included Mr. Wilson. Mr. Siskin when asked

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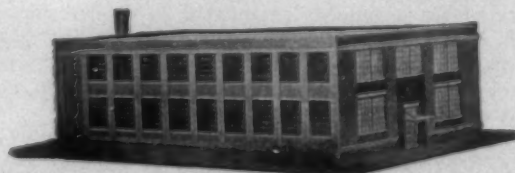
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Textile Supply Co., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas



whether Mr. Wilson and F. G. Henley, treasurer-general manager, will continue to operate the plant, said that this had not been determined yet, however, but that the reorganization will be effected August 12th or 13th.

Retail Trade Better

Half year reports of business volume and profits now being made by large retail distributors, such as the chains and mail order houses are no doubt in excess of expectation for the satisfactory results they reveal. They likewise forecast an excellent full twelve months business for 1935, since if past experience is a criterion, the final six months of the year, covering the fall trade, will bring the larger percentage of volume. On the basis, for example, of the business done by the two large houses, Sears, Roebuck & Co., and Montgomery Ward & Co., the last six months of a year furnishes about 55 per cent of their volume, as against 45 per cent for the first half. This was the proportion shown for the two periods in the figures for 1934 of these two houses.

There are of course no such detailed figures on business volume for the wholesale dry goods houses, such as are put out by the chains and mail order houses. But, from reports being received from time to time in the market by way of executives and buyers calling on manufacturers and selling agents, it is apparent that the wholesalers in many instances had a good six months also for the current year. Earlier in the spring these reports were not so good, with bad weather and other unfavorable factors. But the last three months of the spring season showed a decided reaction for the better. The improvement apparently pulled many houses out of a situation which for a time was anything but promising.

The dry goods jobbers and retailers also completed the month of July, as a start on the second half year, in an excellent position. There has not been for some years, a July when business held up so largely as it did this year. Hot weather accounted for steady reordering by retailers and buying on the part of consumers on a large scale. Such excellent conditions uncovered a scarcity of seasonable merchandise on retail shelves throughout the country. The mere filling up of this deficit, that had been going on for some time, was reflected back to manufacturers in the buying of retailers and wholesalers.

The July figures for Montgomery Ward & Co. in consequence showed a gain in sales over 27 per cent, compared with last year. Other chains also are reporting marked advances for the month. With the wholesalers it is evident that the increases for July also were in proportion.

Gorman's Textile Bill

(Continued from Page 12)

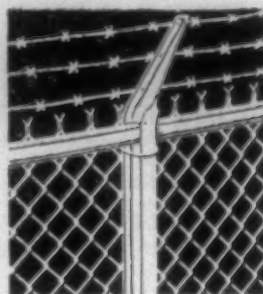
tion continuously and would have power to limit production if and when necessary, but not so as to promote monopoly or price gouging. There are broad provisions to guard against abuses of output limitation, for consumer protection. Another consumer protection is a stringent provision against false or misleading advertising or false or misleading branding.

A provision requiring additional wages of five per cent to all workers in a mill operating three shifts is intended to guard against surplus production.

There are many other provisions governing administrative work, issuance of license and labels and revocation thereof and for appeals to the courts. It is provided that any unlicensed or unlabeled product found in interstate shipment is subject to seizure without notice. Teeth are put in the bill through heavy penalties.

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Goodrich Triple Protected Silvertowns

Specify These New Silvertown Tires for Trucks and Buses

Testing Rayon Lining Fabrics for Wear

(Continued from Page 10)

different acetate, and found that the 120 construction was slightly superior to the 112. This was another case where the tensile strength of the fabric had no relation to its wearing quality.

If we look at a microscopic cross section of a 120x72 fabric, we will see that the cross threads do not lie neatly side by side as we might expect, but overlap at the ends. We see no reason to doubt why continuous use should not give somewhat the same action as is experienced in the old tire fabrics, that is, the fabric has a tendency to wear itself out due to the close packing and overlapping of the yarns. Testing dozen of fabrics leaves no doubt in our minds that although there is some relation between wearing quality and count, nevertheless, this is not nearly as obvious and fixed a relationship as we might at first expect. We have had some comparatively low count fabrics give much higher wear ratings than those with counts sometimes as much as 25 per cent greater.

I think I can safely say that 100 denier yarns are unfit for body lining materials. In practically every case where such yarns are employed, although the fabric has a fine appearance and silky handle, the wearing quality is low. Since a hole develops when the fibres are worn through, and since the 100 denier yarn has a much smaller diameter than the 150, we can readily see why it would offer less resistance to abrasion. One hundred and fifty denier yarns are the ones which are in most common use for body lining and in our estimation, the size yarns which should be used.

At first thought, it would seem obvious that a jacquard, dobby, serge or even a three-leaf twill would give distinctly inferior service than taffetas or plain weaves, but we have not found this to be the case. An examination of many worn jacquard linings does not indicate that there is a general tendency of the float in the pattern to go before the surrounding fabric. This conclusion has been borne out by wear ratings, obtained in testing fabrics of this type on our wear machine.

The reason for this may be that in the floats the fibres are given more of a chance to exercise their natural resiliency, whereas they are cramped and packed in the section of the fabric where they are tied in by the filling. This same generalization is true in satins of a high count, and we find that weave has much less to do with the wearing quality than is generally supposed, and than we had originally thought.

The dyeing of fabrics containing acetate yarns is a comparatively recent art and there is much to be learned about it. We find that there are certain colors which are consistently bad. We came across a greenish shade of one dyer which always wore out; whereas the fabrics in other colors stood up well. In general, the blacks and navy blues do not wear as well as the other colors, but this is almost certainly due to the fact that direct dyes are not used, and the more severe and prolonged handling necessary in using develop or after-treated dyes is the cause of the inferior wear.

In some overcoat linings of rayon warp cotton-filled constructions, we found that switching from an aniline black to an after-treated direct black raised the rating from two to three. We have found that, in other somewhat similar instances, the wear rating has been even more increased by changing the dyeing method.

Since it is pretty firmly established that the more a fabric is stretched in dyeing and finishing, the poorer will be its wearing quality, it becomes obvious that the use of ball-bearing jigs is almost a necessity. Not only is less

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Durability ("COLUMBUS TAPE") Strength

stretch encountered on ball-bearing jigs, but a better finish and more even dyeing is experienced in their use.

It must be constantly borne in mind that synthetic yarns are, after all, but plastics and must be treated as such. While they have some innate elasticity, nevertheless they cannot be compared with fibres like silk and cotton, and especially in the wet state they have a tendency to stay where they are put. If we would think of rayon and acetate as solid molasses, we could see why they must be handled with kid gloves in dyeing and finishing in order to preserve their "life."

I have left this subject to the last because there has been so much discussion about it. To reach a definite conclusion requires clear thinking. It is obvious that the more concerns who handle fabrics made of a certain fibre, the more chance there is of this fibre receiving incorrect treatment. Since rayon is handled by a vastly larger number of plants than is acetate, we must be careful in drawing conclusions as to the comparative merits of the two fibres.

In reaching our conclusions, we have endeavored to be as impartial as possible, and have taken over 500 tests, covering a large number of constructions, a large number of colors, and the deliveries from many mills and dyers, over a period of several years. Our conclusion is that the all-acetate fabrics are in general superior to acetate warp rayon filled fabrics and these are in turn superior to all-rayons.

It must not be inferred from this that a single sample of an all-rayon will not outwear a single sample of all-acetate, in identical constructions and colors. As a matter of fact, we have tested many rayons which were superior to acetate warp, rayon-filled fabrics, but the general conclusion holds. By that, I mean, that given an all-acetate, the chances are that it will outwear the all-rayon. Since into consideration must be taken all the factors I have outlined above, it becomes obvious that to draw a hard and fast conclusion for a type of cloth would be ridiculous.

If a piece of goods is woven 36 inches and held to 36 inches in the finishing, it will not give as honest a piece of cloth as one which is woven for 37 inches and allowed its natural shrinkage to 36. If second grade yarns are used in the filling, the fabric will not wear as well as if firsts were used. If it is stretched 10 per cent in length in the weaving, it will not wear as well as if a less drastic stretch were given. If it is stretched in the dyeing and finishing, in order to get more yardage, a large part of the life is removed. If brutal dyeing methods are employed, down goes the wearing quality.

SHELBY, N. C.—A phenomenal increase in employment at the Cleveland Cloth Mill was reported here. With more than 800 workers reporting daily, the pay roll has been increased by 300 during the past two months, and is now at an all-time record.

One reason for the increased employment is the installation of a new throwing department.



BAHNSON HUMIDIFIERS

All textile mills are being forced to check manufacturing costs more closely than ever before. An inadequate or obsolete humidifying system will prevent a mill from securing good production. The NEW BAHN-SON SYSTEM is saving money for leading mills all over the world.

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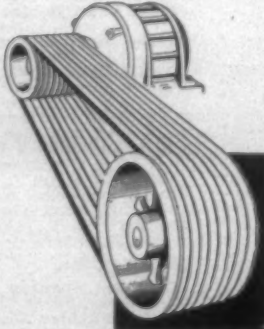
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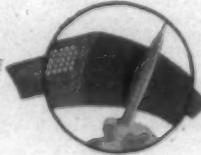
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Bleachery Installs Purifier

Rock Hill, S. C.—Mayor David Lyle announced to the Rock Hill Municipal Council that a new purifying system had been installed at the Rock Hill printing & Finishing Co. and that he thought that the city water supply could be improved by installation of such a system. At his suggestion council invited C. M. McAllister, in charge of the water purifying system at the bleachery, to come before the council and explain how the water is made better by the system.

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World Consumes Less U. S. Cotton

World consumption of American cotton the current season ending July 31 will total 11,314,000 bales, compared with 13,680,000 bales last season and 14,405,000 bales two years ago, the New York Cotton Exchange Service said in a preliminary estimate yesterday. The heaviest consumption on record was 15,748,000 bales in 1926-27.

Consumption of the American staple was less than usual this season in all of the major divisions of the world spinning industry, the Service said. The greatest decreases occurred in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe. In Great Britain the decrease was caused by price disparities between American and foreign growths and because of the shortage of dollar exchange in certain countries.

Consumption in the Orient showed less decline because Japan's need for cotton helped to sustain the use of the American product in the Far East.

The world carryover at the end of this season was estimated by the Service at 9,007,000 bales compared with 10,746,000 bales a year ago.

Uniform Action On Processing Tax

The following statement was authorized by Goldthwaite H. Dorr, President of the Cotton-Textile Institute, at Atlanta, Georgia, where he is

attending a meeting of narrow sheeting manufacturers:

"Important groups in the cotton textile industry have now agreed upon recommended courses of action for mills in dealing with customers as to future adjustments of processing taxes if and when the processing tax should be invalidated or modified.

"The narrow sheeting group today approved a clause, for insertion in new contracts, along the lines recommended by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants and similar to the clause approved yesterday in Charlotte, North Carolina, by the carded and combed yarn groups and earlier by the print cloth group.

"This indicates a uniformity of action within the industry which should tend to relieve the uncertainty in the minds of customers which has retarded buying in the last few weeks.

"It is to be hoped that this removal of an obstruction to confidence will lead to early resumption of normal buying."

Rock Hill Pay Rolls Up

Rock Hill, S. C.—The week of July 29th, payrolls of textile plants in Rock Hill aggregated around \$52,000, as against the previous week's payroll of around \$26,000. The smaller payroll was attributed to abbreviated schedules of work, the week prior. This embraces only the cotton textile plants and the Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Co. and does not embrace such industries as the Jac Feinberg Hosiery Mill and other manufacturing industries, which would have sent the total much higher.

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and Cinders . . . A miracle de-
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LEAVE CHARLOTTE			
No. 34 2:50 P.M.	No. 36 6:55 P.M.	No. 32 9:15 P.M.	No. 40 8:30 P.M.
ARRIVE WASHINGTON			
1:30 A.M.	4:05 A.M.	6:50 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
ARRIVE NEW YORK			
6:50 A.M.	9:00 A.M.	11:50 A.M.	11:50 A.M.
LEAVE CHARLOTTE			
No. 33 9:35 A.M.	No. 37 12:10 P.M.	No. 29 2:30 A.M.	
ARRIVE ATLANTA			
9:15 P.M.	5:40 P.M.	8:25 A.M.	

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Business in cotton goods was considerably larger last week. Sales of gray goods were in excess of current production. Most orders were placed for August and September delivery. Prices were somewhat higher at the end of the week.

Various groups in the market are not yet in complete agreement over a protective clause to take care of future changes in the processing tax. Converters objected to some of the conditions in the clause worked out by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants. The National Retail Dry Goods Association set up a clause of its own. It is expected that differences now existing will be ironed out within a short time.

Prices on print cloths were advanced a quarter of a cent a yard on Friday and some sales were made at the higher figure. Mills felt that they were making some progress in getting prices on a more profitable basis and further advances are expected this week. Many buyers are apparently now ready to cover of their fall requirements and if further market confidence is developed, the trade looks for a very active movement in the next several weeks. Production has not yet shown any material increase and stocks of goods have been further reduced.

Sales of finished goods were larger last week demand from both wholesalers and retailers being considerably better. Sales of towels, sheets and pillow cases and several lines of colored goods were more active.

Demand for fine goods was considerably better. Combed lawns were fairly active and prices were stronger. Better business was reported in combed broadcloths and some very substantial sales were made on Thursday and Friday. Rayon goods were higher and good sales were made at prices which reflected the advances in yarn prices.

The market has been expecting higher prices on denims, but so far none of the producers have made any announcement. At present the mills on denims are regarded as being in a strong position. Further large purchases for government relief agencies are expected.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8 $\frac{3}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9 $\frac{1}{8}$
Brown sheetings, standard	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	18
Denims	15
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dress ginghams	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Staple ginghams	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC

Selling Agents

40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—Somewhat better conditions were noted in the yarn market last week. Inquiry was better and sales larger. A number of buyers showed less anxiety over the process tax situation, and began to place orders that had been pending for several weeks. In several instances contracts were placed calling for delivery through the remainder of the year.

The larger crop estimate checked sales in some instances as cotton declined. The trade is anxious for Secretary Wallace to announce the loan value on the new crop and feels that the market will be stronger when the loan is set.

It is believed here that the action of spinners in offering protection for buyers against process tax changes have a very good effect in the market.

Prices have been virtually unchanged for so long that when manufacturers commence buying to make up their deficits in production it will seem like starting from scratch.

Prices have been steady for probably the one reason they had been squeezed dry of spinner profit and could not have been pared except at the risk of putting out of business some spinners who, if given a chance in a taxless market will pull through.

Spinners represent that if the tax were removed prices might be reduced by only one-half of the amount of the tax and maintained, relatively, on cotton basis. This would represent a substantial drop for buyers and restore spinners to the profit-taking class, enabling them to "do their bit" in the redistribution of wealth through the tax collector.

Mercerized yarns have shown a mild picking up in demand, since full-fashioned hosiery manufacturers returned to a more nearly general stage of production after a period of sharp curtailment. But volume business in mercerized yarns is not at the stage at which yarns were moving in the spring.

The average yarn order continued to cover rather limited quantities during the week. Many buyers are not willing to buy for future shipment and are limiting their purchases to hand to mouth covering of their most immediate needs.

Southern Single Warps					
10s	27	-	26s	33 1/2	-
12s	27 1/2	-	30s	35	-
14s	28	-	40s	41	-
16s	28 1/2	-	40s ex.	42	-
20s	30	-	50s	50	-
26s	32 1/2	-	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply		
30s	34	-	8s	27	-
40s	40	-	10s	27 1/2	-
Southern Single Skeins			12s	28	-
8s	27	-	16s	29	-
10s	27	-	20s	30	-
12s	27 1/2	-	Carpet Yarns		
14s	28	-	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3		
20s	30	-	and 4-ply	23 1/2-25	
26s	32 1/2	-	Colored strips, 8s, 3		
30s	34	-	and 4-ply	25	-
36s	38	-	White carpets, 8s, 3		
40s	40	-	and 4-ply	26 1/2-27 1/2	
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps			Part Waste Insulating Yarns		
8s	27	-	8s, 1-ply	23	-
10s	27 1/2	-	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23 1/2	-
12s	28	-	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	25	-
16s	29	-	12s, 2-ply	26	-
20s	30 1/2-31	-	16s, 2-ply	28	-
24s	32 1/2	-	20s, 2-ply	29 1/2	-
26s	33 1/2	-	30s, 2-ply	34	-
30s	35	-	Southern Frame Cones		
36s	39	-	8s	26	-
40s	41	-	10s	26 1/2	-
Southern Two-Ply Skeins			12s	27	-
8s	27	-	14s	27 1/2	-
10s	27 1/2	-	16s	28	-
12s	28	-	18s	28 1/2	-
14s	28 1/2	-	20s	29	-
16s	29	-	22s	30	-
20s	30 1/2-31	-	24s	31	-
24s	32 1/2	-	26s	32	-
			28s	33	-
			30s	33 1/2	-
			40s	40	-

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Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

CLOVER, S. C.

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This is one of the beauty spots of textile South Carolina. Pretty trees and shrubbery almost completely hide the Hawthorne plant, but the Hampshire plant shows up nicely.



Hampton Spinning Mill, Hawthorne Plant

The splendid and roomy two-story office is located between the two mills, making a very convenient arrangement.

The genial manager, L. L. Hardin, and Superintendent J. Wilson McArver are well known for their fair and square dealings and appreciated accordingly.

These mills have been curtailing—in fact, stopped for some weeks—but are now running part time, to the delight of operatives. These are self-respecting people who wish to work—not the kind who prefer to be slackers and charity wards.

J. P. Parrish is overseer carding and F. M. Bailey, overseer spinning and winding in the Hampshire plant.

W. E. Holmes is overseer carding and J. W. Quinn, overseer spinning and winding in the Hawthorn plant.

CLOVER MILL CO. CLOSED

Everything is quiet and most of the houses empty at the old Clover Mill, which has been closed down for some time. Such a pity, too, for it is capable of good work, properly handled.

Here, there and everywhere mills are closing down indefinitely, and labor unions trying to cripple those that are endeavoring to furnish their operatives a chance to

make a decent living. We are wondering how long the high-class majority will stand for the tactics of the low-class minority.

AVONDALE, N. C.

CLIFFSIDE MILLS (HAYNES PLANT)

This mill is on a nicely elevated location between Caroleen and Henrietta; it is a branch of Cliffside Mills of Cliffside, a few miles beyond Henrietta.

Avondale has the same officials as Cliffside, namely, President, C. H. Haynes; treasurer, G. C. Shuford, and general manager, M. Hendrick.

Superintendent H. G. Rolling is the kind that we like—friendly, courteous, efficient and ready to extend any possible assistance in our work. He has full confidence in the integrity and loyalty of his help, and they in turn have a high regard for him, and say so very earnestly.

OVERSEERS AND KEY MEN WHO READ THE BULLETIN

T. A. Hampton, overseer carding; L. L. Wallace, section man, and A. D. Moore, card grinder.

J. R. Frye, overseer spinning; Baxter Givens, second hand.

F. D. Herring, overseer weaving (newly appointed—see Personals); H. C. Deaton, loom fixer, says “short time or no short time,” he wants the Textile Tulletin.

S. A. Thomas, overseer the cloth room—and gee! what pretty draperies! Soon as can get them made, will exhibit a lovely pattern on my front room windows.

G. A. Silver is overseer dyeing; J. E. Hill, master mechanic.

The mill is running short time but there was no grumbling or growling. People have good gardens and pretty flower yards—and good fishing places are nearby. “It’s too hot to work every day, anyway,” is a good way to express it.

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Charlotte, N. C.

Center of The Piedmont Carolinas

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Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 20 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hury, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

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Textile Merchants Agree Upon Processing Tax Clause

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of the conversion factors set up by the Treasury Decision 4433, approved May 10, 1934.

"In addition, the seller will credit on the buyer's account the amount, computed on the basis of such conversion factors, of any such tax, which, by reason of such invalidity, shall have been refunded to the seller or seller shall have been relieved from paying, with respect to any portion of this contract as to which title has passed within 120 days prior to such determination of invalidity. The title shall be deemed to have passed when goods are invoiced. No such credit shall be allowed hereunder in respect of any portion of this contract upon which a direct refund from the Government on floor stock is recoverable by the buyer or any subsequent holder.

"In any settlement hereunder, seller shall be entitled to deduct on a *pro rata* basis reasonable expenses of procuring any such refund or relief.

Garrison Predicts Better Fall Trade and Higher Prices

(Continued from Page 3)

adverse Supreme Court decision to abandon its crop control program. Such a decision could not be rendered until after the close of the present season.

"If those of you who are located in agricultural communities will sound out the sentiment of the farmers in your vicinity, and will then consider the nature of the amendments to the AAA, which have been passed respectively by the House and by the Senate, I am convinced you will reach the conclusion I have long since reached, which is, that for an indefinite time in the future there will be no abandonment of crop control by the Federal Government. In the textile field, we apparently

are not likely to have any substantial reduction in raw material prices for this season at least.

COMMITMENTS INADEQUATE

"A third influence which, for the present season, will be greater than either or both of the influences I have mentioned, is the inadequacy of the preparations or commitments which have been made for the coming season. Notwithstanding the very valid promise of a retail business substantially exceeding that of last season, the advance commitments for this season have been far behind any I have known in many years. The uncertainties regarding the future of NRA and AAA which developed early this year, caused buyers generally to hold back in their future commitments. As a consequence, a large proportion of the orders for seasonal goods, which in past years would have been placed in December, January and February, and which in these unsettled times ordinarily would have been placed not later than March, April or May, this season were actually deferred in many cases to as late as July. As a consequence, there has been the equivalent of not less than a 60 or 90-day deficit in production in several important seasonal lines.

"Unless the carryover on such lines can make up this deficit, a scramble for deliveries is bound to develop before the season is over. A limited inquiry made just before leaving New York disclosed the fact that some mills are now as much as six weeks behind on deliveries.

"The low prices at which goods have been sold this season represents an actual loss to many, if not the majority of manufacturers. During this period when buyers would not place orders in any substantial quantities, manufacturers have elected to close down their mills rather than make further reductions in their prices. The influences which have been accumulating in recent months are bound to stiffen the primary market in most textile lines before the season is over."

Japanese Textile Exports Up 360%

Washington.—Imports of cheap Japanese cotton textiles in the first half of this year jumped 360 per cent above those of the same period a year ago, a study completed by the Commerce Department revealed.

The full extent of Japanese competition with American mills came as mill owners and thousands of workers anxiously awaited White House emergency action to stem the flow of Japanese goods.

Members of the President's Cabinet Committee, ordered to make a sweeping study of the textile situation and recommend remedial measures, have completed their report. It awaits only the signature of Secretary Wallace, who will return here August 12th.

Figurs compiled by the Commerce Department, it was learned, show American purchases of Japanese cotton textiles in the first half of this year reached the unprecedented mark of 30,054,538 square yards. In the same period last year imports of these goods were only 8,371,264 square yards.

In the same comparative periods imports of cotton rags this year doubled those of a year ago.

Imports of bleached and colored cotton cloth and floor coverings in the six months of this year are triple those of the 12 months of 1933, and nearly double those for the following year.

The enormous strides made by Japanese in underselling American textile manufacturers, it was pointed out, are strikingly apparent in a study of annual purchases which, in 1933, were 10,984,879 square yards and last year advanced to 17,864,771 square yards.



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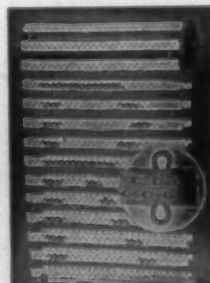
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